3. (Amended) Method according to claim 1, wherein the maximum duration of one cycle is 4 minutes, and the duration of a single phase of the cycle is a maximum of two minutes.

4. (Amended) Method according to claim 1, wherein the duration of one cycle is one minute, and the duration of a phase of the cycle is a maximum of 75% of the total cycle time.

5. (Amended) Method according to claim 1, wherein the carbon/energy source is added to the culture in such a manner as to cyclically vary the rate of addition of the substrate solution only during certain segments of the process.

6. (Amended) Method according to claim 1, wherein the dosage rate is controlled by cyclical activation and deactivation of the addition of the feed solution.

7. (Amended) Method according to claim 1, wherein glucose, glycerol, lactose, galactose, methanol, acetate, molasses, or starch is used as the carbon/energy substrate.

8. (Amended) Method according to claim 1, wherein, depending on the promoter used, IPTG, indolyl acrylic acid (IAA), lactose, arabinose, galactose, or methanol, if not already used as the energy source, is added to the culture to induce formation of the recombinant product.

9. (Amended) Method according to claim 1, wherein a temperature shift occurs at the time of the induction of the formation of the recombinant product.

Please add the following new claims 10-20:

--10. (NEW) Method according to claim 2, wherein the maximum duration of one cycle is 4 minutes, and the duration of a single phase of the cycle is a maximum of two minutes.--

--11. (NEW) Method according to claim 2, wherein the duration of one cycle is one minute, and the duration of a phase of the cycle is a maximum of 75% of the total cycle time.--

--12. (NEW) Method according to claim 2, wherein the carbon/energy source is added to the culture in such a manner as to cyclically vary the rate of addition of the substrate solution only during certain segments of the process.--

--13. (NEW) Method according to claim 3, wherein the carbon/energy source is added to the culture in such a manner as to cyclically vary the rate of addition of the substrate solution only during certain segments of the process.--

--14. (NEW) Method according to claim 2, wherein the dosage rate is controlled by cyclical activation and deactivation of the addition of the feed solution.--

--15. (NEW) Method according to claim 3, wherein the dosage rate is controlled by cyclical activation and deactivation of the addition of the feed solution.--

--16. (NEW) Method according to claim 2, wherein glucose, glycerol, lactose, galactose, methanol, acetate, molasses, or starch is used as the carbon/energy substrate.--

--17. (NEW) Method according to claim 3, wherein glucose, glycerol, lactose, galactose, methanol, acetate, molasses, or starch is used as the carbon/energy substrate.--

--18. (NEW) Method according to claim 2, wherein, depending on the promoter used, IPTG, indolyl acrylic acid (IAA), lactose, arabinose, galactose, or methanol, if not already used as the energy source, is added to the culture to induce formation of the recombinant product.--

--19. (NEW) Method according to claim 3, wherein, depending on the promoter used, IPTG, indolyl acrylic acid (IAA), lactose, arabinose, galactose, or methanol, if not already used as the energy source, is added to the culture to induce formation of the recombinant product.--

--20. (NEW) Method according to claim 7, wherein, depending on the promoter used, IPTG, indolyl acrylic acid (IAA), lactose, arabinose, galactose, or methanol, if not already used as the energy source, is added to the culture to induce formation of the recombinant product.--